THE VICTOR NOIR HOMICIDE.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte as a Prisoner.

History of La Conciergorie, His Place of Confinement-Special Visit of a Herald Correspondent-An Interview-What the Cousin of the Emperor Sayt-Reminiscences of America - The Trial and Its Probable Issue.

A HERALD special correspondent in Paris supplies the following report of a vesit to the famous prison of La Conciergerie, the place of confinement of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. He nad a special interview with the distinguished prisoner, whose basty action against the fale Victor Noir produced such a world-wide sensation at the time and has brought so much trouble to the Prince.

PARIS, March 2, 1870. PLEASANT WEATHER AND THE CITY-HEZALDS OF SPRING.

Three days since we were shivering. I am now writing with my window wide open. Hoary-headed Winter has given place to genial Spring. Yesterday the sun suone brigatly; the boulevards and streets were crowded with people bent on enjoying themselves. The Bonds Gras made their triumphal march through the city for the last time and must have been satisfied with the curiosity they excited. Paris had turned out en masse to greet them. By the blessing of Providence this is Ash Wednesday and our ears are spaged further annoyance from those horrid earthenware horns, the braying of which for the last few days has distracted us. What earthly amusement children (some of them of large growth) can find in making discordant noises with these cornes à bouquin is beyond my comprehension. These detestable articles of torture are made in the policies at Savignies, near Beauvais. There are not more than fifteen retail dealers in Paris who keep them but they contrive to sell annually during the jours gras nearly 6,000. We have to thank antiquity for their invention and human idiots of the nineteenth censury for their continuance. The ancients were accustomed to call their flocks with shells. They were bad enough in all conscience. Shells were not to be found everywhere, and so human ingenuity replaced them with earthen instruments, which were still worse. These in their turn gave way to iron and horn, used by the old Barous, and the world has since been free from the musical instrumens of the potter's craft except when annually people go mad during the carnival. Headacnes have ocen plentiful during the past three days. It was with difficulty that I made my way through the dense crowd along the line of boulevards yesterday alternoon. There were some masks, but none worth noticing. There was plenty of noise and considerable drunkenness. A Frenca crowd, however, is invariably good-natured, and you are not subjected to the brutality, the coarse jokes and skylarking watch but too often are met with in other countries. I surned down the Rue Montmartre, passed torough the Halles Centrales, those splendid markets, and reached the Place du Chatelet. The crowd at this point was more dense than ever. Where all the people come from is a mystery; possibly they change from one point to another, and keep perpetually passing, like a crowd

The procession of the Bœuis Gras was then halting before the Palais de Justice, but I managed to make my way across the Pout au Change.

LA CONCIERGERIE-ITS HISTORY AND USES. Facing the river, on the opposite side, is La Conciergerie, the only prison of nistorical interest which still exists in Paris. When the kings of France inhabited the Palais de la Cité the Conciergerie was the dwelling of the concierge. For centu ries it has been used as a prison and has figured much in history. The treason of Perinet Leclere introduced into Paris the partisans of the Duke of Burgundy, who broke into the prisons (among others the ergerie) and assassinated the prisoners of the Armagnac party on the 12th of June, 1418. Ravalllac, Damiens, Mostgomery, the involuntary murderer of Henry II., and other celebrities, have been incarcerated within the walls of the Conciergerie. On the 2d of September, 1792, the massacre of 141 was renewed. The gates of the prison rolled back to give entrance to those who never left the Conclergerie until en route for the scalfold. Marie Antol nette and her sister-in-law. Edzabeth, Madame Rofand, the Girondins, Danton, the Duke of Orleans, Camille Desmonins and their friends, Robespierre, date many political writers, have been inmates of the prison, as have also criminals who have at-tempted to assassinate the Chief of the Stateamong others, Plagori and Orsint.

AT THE PRISON GATE-ENTER. To the gate of this prison I directed my steps. A gray-headed turnkey opened the iron-barred gate and told me to traverse the yard.

A second quichetier gave me entrance to the prison, and, descending a few steps, I found myself in a spacious gothic ball, the roof of which is sup ported by columns.

A turnkey was directed to accompany me, and I proceeded to an inspection of the prison. Leaving the salle des pas perdus we entered a dimly lighted

proceeded to an inspection of the prison. Leaving the salle des pas perdus we entered a dimly lighted corridor. On the left are a row of boxes like sentry boxes, with doors to them. Into these the prisoners, when broughs from Mazas, are separately placed until each in turn is called to go through the formalities required on being admitted as a guest to the Concergerie. We turned down a corridor to the right, at the end of which, on the left, is a low, nearly door, with ponderous boits. It is the entrance to the dungeon of the uniortunate

Makie antolysiste.

"Stoop you head sir," said the turnkey, "the Queen was proud, she would not lower her's and struck ner forenead bady," I ducked mine accordingly and in an instant was standing in the dungeon of fallen majesty.

A dreary, miserable hole, with a stone floor, stone walls, ligued by a small, closely grated window. There is a small table, a chair and altar, with crucifix. There was formerly a wretned bed and screen, behind which a pairler watched the poor, unhappy, fallen Queen. A similar cell, entered by an opening which did not formerly exist had once for tenant the terrible Robespierre. Adjoining is the chapel, better known during the revolution as the saile des Gerendins, that chamber where the unhappy victims waited with breatiness anxiety their turn to be summoned for the scanfold. One in every twenty formed the headsman's daily tribute.

At the former and the chapel is a gallery, enthe headsman's daily tribute.

At the further end of the chapel is a gallery, en-

At the further end of the character of the condemned to death attended mass, before public executions coased to have effect on the place de la Greve. ceased to have effect on the place de la Grece.
We retraced our steps and entered that portion of
the Conciergerie which has been adapted on the ceiliniar principle for prisoners of the present day.
THE CRILLS.
There are seventy-six cells. The average number

There are seventy-six cells. The average number of priseners is seventy, consisting of those sent from Maxes on the John and 25th of each month for trial and others who may have been condemned by the Police Correctionelle to sentences of a few days only. With this latter exception the Concergerie is simply a prison for the Assizes. After condemnation a prisoner is retained therein for three days only, to give him time to appeal against his sentence. The prison is sufficiently clean. The cells have polished wooden floors and contain a bed, a table, a wooden stool chained to the floor, a gas burner and a small stove with ventilating pipe above. The bed-

ished wooden floors and contain a bed, a table, a wooden stool channed to the floor, a gas burner and a small stove with ventilating pipe above. The bedding is good—a woolen mattress, a straw paillasse, a pillow and two blankets. The cells are well ventilated. In the English prisons, the turnkeys having had an innumerable number of their eyes poked out when looking at their prisoners through the small holes in the doors made for that purpose, fine wire actwork has been anapted to prevent similar accidebts. In the Concilegeric instead of network there is thick glass. I visited the punishment cells. They are nearly dark. Prisoners placed therein are kept on bread and water and are deprived of bedding. They sleep on a wooden guard bed.

This is the same as that supplied in the Prison de la Roquette—a ladle full of vegetable soup at seven A. M., a ladle full of beans, rice, potatices, lentils or peas at three P. M., and one and a half pounds of bread per day. Meat twice per week. The inquor is not of an intoxicating nature. It is ubaculterated Adam's ale. The prisoners at the Depos des Condamnés have the advantage. The water in that temple of happiness is colored with theories and the prisoners can purcuase one-fifth of a litre of wine per day. The exercising ground, in which each prisoners can purcuase one-fifth of a litre of wine per day. The exercising ground, in which each prisoners can purcuase one-fifth of a litre of wine per day. The exercising ground, in which each prisoners from an account of which is closed by an iron rating, the other by a door. They walk up and down like bears in a cage.

The prisoners never see each other. Pallandro, the Zonave, who assassinated a woman on the former vard Rochechoust, who assassinated a woman on the former vard Rochechoust, who assassinated a woman on the former vard Rochechoust, who assassinated a woman on the former vard Rochechoust, who assassinated a woman on the former vard Rochechoust. Pallandro, the Concergere and bast provents and a larger from and society. Pri

cheerful to be heavily sentenced. Paliandre, with two other prisoners—ours of them, like atmassif, sontenced to twenty years—are in a cell of double size. The ex-zonave is a large man dark, common face and back beard. There is nothing about his appearance which denotes him cauchie of committing the besttar ferosity which has sent than to the bague. He is not a craminal star; he has always borne a good character.

character.

Tranpmann was confined hore and enjoyed all the luxuries of which the house was capable. There is no in trainers in the preson.

It a grisoner is sick he is nursed in his cell; should be become dangerously ill he is removed to a hosplini.
The entrance to the governor's apartments is near
the second gale, through which I bassed on my
arrival.
In this part of the prison is contained the object

in this part of the present of my visit.
I requested the turnkey to convey my card to Monsieur is Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, at present awaiting traitor the wilful mureer of Victor Noir.
"Wait," said the turnkey; "in a few minutes you

will have an answer."
So much has occa said about the overbearing bru-tailty of the Prince that I was anxious to judge of this monster in tunnen form for myself. If you want to see a wild beast in a savage state he is much more fixely to be so when deprived of inserty. This year would a dog, was, without doubt, growing in Eastern.

"COLFERGE" IN JOHN SWITCH OF THE PENTER.

"COLFERGE" WAS AND HARDON THE PENTER.

COSPINEMENT DOES NOT IMPROVE THE PEMPER.

There was a compassionate tone in the turnkey's voice. He evidently addressed me as he would a main about to ascend the scatfold. Lonsoled myself with the idea that the Prince might send out word to the check that your special could take his departure for a warmer place than this world. I should have been off in a twinking. I should have preferred to hearding the him in his den. My suspense was only of a few moments' duration.

A servant in shirt sleeves made his appearance and requested me to follow him. I summoned up courage and idd so. We mounted two or three steps. A door was opened and I entered a circular form. I was in presence of the Prince. It is in one of those round towers which shi thistors to Paris must have remarked when crossing the Post an Change. The governor resides therein. The room is lighted by two windows, heaving grated; the roof is vanited, the floor of polished oak, with no carpet. To the feet, on entering, is a nearly grated; the roof is vanited, the floor of polished oak, with no carpet to the feet, on entering, is a nearly grated; the roof is vanited, the floor of polished oak, with no carpet to the feet, on entering, is a new thout curains; the walls are onnamented with a few colored prints of no artisac merit and some photographs. Above them, on orackets, are plaster of Paris casts of the fairer sex, not overourdened with a few colored prints of no artisac merit and some photographs. Above them, on orackets, are plaster of Paris casts of the fairer sex, not overourdened with a few colored prints of no artisac merit and some photographs. Above them, on orackets, are plaster of Paris casts of the fairer sex, not overourdened with a few colored prints of no orackets, are plaster of Paris casts of the fairer sex, not overourdened with a few colored prints of no orackets, are plaster of Paris casts of the fairers window conversing with six gentlementie fose and silv

The Prince was dressed in a blue cloth jacket, buttoned to the targit, and voluminous trousers of a lighter color. He wore gloves and spurs, for neither of which could I discover immediate necessity.

The Prince was dressed to a blue cloth jacket, a buttoned to the throat, and voluminous trousers of a hyster color. He wore gloves and spurs, for neither of which could I discover immediate necessity. In the Sourse of conversation the coming trial was but little referred to, and never with apprehension as to its result. The only one of the party on whose brow could be occasionally detected the slightest anxiety was the Princes. The trank, open bearing of the Prince at once emisted my sympathy. The manner of his friends impressed me with the idea that he was more sinned against than sinaing. This impression was soon changed to certainty. The door of the room opened.

A LADY VISITOR ENTRERD,

a tall, handsome woman, of noble appearance, dressed entirely in black velvet. She went direct to the Prince, whom she saluted on both cneeks. I regarded not being the Prince. I would risk the trial, the terrors of the Haute Cour, the growings of "irreconcilables" and the rest of the inseries with which the Prince is threatened for those two tokens of friendship. The lady is one of those whose mission in this world appears to be to bring sunsining with their presence into the most dreary dungeon. That she would kiss a murderer is an impossibility.

The Prince is no assassin. Goaded beyond endurance by repeated insults offered to his family and the Emptess, he wished to meet in fair light their caluminators. Is it probable that a man of courage would assassinate in cold blood a gentleman who called on him with a bostile message from another? No. He was threateded and insulted in his own house by two armed men. Who struck the first blow and fired the first shot the high Court of Justice will decide. See the Prince as is saw mm yesterday, in private life, piaced, as he is now, in a most paintui position, and you would cease to believe the stories which have been circulated to his detriment. He may be impulsive, hot-headed, if you will, but I will stake my existence that he is a "good fellow," and would rever be guity of committ

I left the prison with the conviction that the Prince is more deserving of pity for the distressing position in which he now is placed, through force of circumstances, than of the vituperation and abuse which have been so unmercifully heaped upon a man awatting trial for a crime the punishment of which is death.

THE CARDIFF GIANT.

The Fraud Exposed-Story of the Gypson Statue as Told by Its Originator-What the Giant Cost, Where It Came From and How It Got to Cardiff.

Giant Cost, Where It Came From and How It Got to Cardiff.

[From the Buffalo Courier, March 14.]

On the 16th of October, 1899, the Cardiff Giant was discovered on the farm of Wm. C. Newell, at Cardiff, Onondaga county, in this State, and since that time the "giant" has filled a large space in the public eye and elicited more elaborate scientic commentary than anything which had ever been uncartised, at least in the vicinity of Syracuse. The descriptions, the scientific opinions, the minute analyses devoted to it are still fresh in the minute analyses devoted to it are still fresh in the minute analyses devoted to it are still fresh in the minute analyses devoted to it are still fresh in the minute analyses devoted to it are still fresh in the minute analyses devoted to it are still fresh in the minute analyses devoted to it are still fresh in the minute analyses the marks of the ages stamped upon every limb and festure in a manner which no art can imitate."

Professors Woolworth and Hall decided in layor of its antiquity. Professor Ward, of Rochester University, was bewidered by the spectacle it persented, and suggested that "all one's feelings persuade to accept it as a real human being, once instinct with life and activity, now a noble corpse." Professor Olimsted said.—"As a work of art the Cardiff statue is perhaps a better embodiment of the intellectual and physical power of a rock-hurling Titan than any Italy posses-es." Rev. Mr. Caithrop said that in the ancient world only the Greek School of Art was capable of such a perfect reproduction of the human form. Dr. Boynton did not think the statue was 300 years old, but did think it was the work of the carly Jesuit Fathers of this country, who are known to have frequented the Onondaga walley from 220 to 250 years ago. Subsequent to the time when our scientific savans hidd exhausted themselves on the subject came suggestive hints of fraud and humbug, and the "iron-bound box" has come to form an-important element in the history of the giant.

This much by way

This much by way of prefaces and now for the history of the Cardiff grant as told us by its originator, the prime author of the most consummate fraud of the age.

H. B. Morton arrived in the city Sunday morning, at hair-past two o'clock, from Boston via the Eric Rallway, and put up at the Continental Hotel and was quartered in room No. 6. He asked the clerk if he could see a newspaper man, as he had something of importance to communicate. The writer of this, who is not suspected of doing much in the siceping line, was kniorined of the wish of the siranger, and accompanied by a friend visited room No. 6. Mr. Morton had retured, but beggen us to take a seat, and being informed that we were a "newspaper man," he said that he wished to tell us all about the Cardiff Grant. We intimated that considerable had already been said on the subject; but he replied that although some true things had been said about it and a good many hints going to show it up as a fraud, a correct statement of the facts had never been made. He gave as a reason for maxing the reveiation that the "grant" had with him been a failure, and that his partner, George Huil, had not dealt fairly with him. We give the language of H. B. Morton, although not siways in the precise manner in which it was spoken.

MORTON'S STATEMENT.

I got up that giant and worked on the idea for a year and a hair. I found difficulty in getting the proper material and travelled thousands of indies. I made known my plan to George Huil, who was recommended to me for his shrewdness and enterprise. I knew the American people liked to be humbugged and would pay well for it. I wanted to beat Baruum, and she timing was played as well as it could have stocked the "grant" in New York or loston for haif a minion donars, but I have made nothing out of it.

At Foirt bodge.

I went in with George Huil to Fort Dodge, lowa, on the 6th of June, 1868, and bought a quarry of gypsum in section No. 1, and built a shanty. Femaniced there say or eight weeks, and finally found that im order to mo

3, where the railroad was getting out stone for its curvert and bridge abutinens. I hired an Irishman names Mike Foley to get out the block, and paid him fifteen doltats for it. I then wanted to get it to Montana, in Boone county, a railroad station, about forty-five imites distant, and let out the lob for sevent-wive doltars. The rough block must have weighted over ten tors. This man who took fae job could only get together tweive yoke of catale, and had to give up the work. The job was let three times of fore the block could be moved, and the second day out the block could be moved, and the second day out the block and had to be cut down to between seven and cight tons. We broke through bridges several times and had considerable trouble, out on the twelful day we got the block to Montana station. Here it was loaded on a far-bottemed car, shipped to Edward Burkhardt, Chicago. Burkhardt is a marble cotter, coung business at No. 197 Washington street, in Chicago.

In Chicago.

IN THE WORKSHOP.

The block was taken from the Chicago depot at night and was carried to Mr. Burkhard's barn, 943 Clark street, and there deposited. After I got into the parn we hang up quits and carpets inside so as to deaden the sound and keep speciators from looking in upon us. A man named Saley, one of the best scaiptors in the country and who drinks like a sack, was employed to carve the glant. We were nearly two months at it, part of the time nights on the rough of it.

sack, was employed to carve the grant. We were nearly two months at it, part of the time nights on the rough of it.

THE GIANT FINISHED.

The giant is ten feet four and a half inches long, thirty-three inches across the shoulders, about twenty-two inches deep and weighs 2,000 pounds. The various marks upon it to indicate the action of water and time, were chiscited out, and it took ninely dollars' worth of acids and like to give it its present color. After the work was cone we had a box made into which it fitted, the iron-bound box about which so much has been said.

THE GIANT SHITPED TO ITS DESTINATION.

The glain, was then shipped from Chicago, but I was well at that time. It was shipped to Union, Broome county, in this State, and at Union was taken by Israel D. Armany and John Hull, a brother of George, and carried to William C. Newell's farm in Cardiff, taken from the wagon and isid at the side of the barn, where it was dug and the giant put into it, where it remained in the list of October.

PREVIOUS PROJECTS.

I had intended originally to have the giant discovered right in the quarry at Fort Dodge, but this would require too much labor and cost too much. I then thought of taking it out to Smozy Hill, beyond the Missouri, but hie transportation would cost a good deal. Hull baving ived in Broome county, having relatives there and knowing the locality, and that it was a great place for relics, I followed his advice and shipped it to Broome county.

recally, and that it was a great piace for felics, I followed his advice and shipped it to Broome county.

NEWELL.

Newell knew nothing about it this Hull went up from Singhamton, let him into the secret and offered him a quarter to have the giant buried and discovered on his farm. I was not there when the giant was dug up and was not to be there the afterwards; then I was to appear and but for an interest in it, so that others might be induced to bud. Newell was to do the selling. I read the account of the discovery in the Calcago papers and came on immediately. I found the giant in the pit.

PINANCIALLY TRRATED.

Newell had sold three-quarters of it for \$30,000, retaining ene-fourth. The company which purchased the large-quarters was composed of Haman, Westoott, Spencer, Glifett, Higgins and Rankin. They paid \$10,000 cash and gave their notes for the balance, payable in ninety days. George hull drew the \$10,000 out of the savings bank and this excited their suspicions. They then 1500 newlet to Syracuse and made him take the notes out of the bank, place them in the hands of Mr. Noxon, their attorney, and sign a contract that if it was made to appear within ninety days that his was a work of act placed on his farm to defraud the people then these notes should be quill and void. During the ninety days they never proved that it had ocen placed there to defraud the people. After he signed the contract Newell ran away, and I have not seen him since. When the notes die come due the company refused to pay, because the drait for \$10,000 was made flayable to George Hull at the request of Newell. Since they have given their notes for \$4,300 to George Hull, in payment of all demands for the giant.

Mr. Burkhardt was to have one-fourth interest in the giant, and the series of the series in the plant but has never received anything.

Mr. Burkhards was to have one-fourth interest in

Mr. Burkhards was to have one-fourth interest in the giant, but has never received anything. Saley, the sculptor, was to have received \$4.50, but he has not been paid. I have received \$4.50, but he has not been paid. I have received \$4.50, but he has snot been paid. I have received about \$2,000. I do not think the money has done Hull much good.

REVELATIONS.

The first thing ever published about the giant that was anywhere near true was published by Governor Gue, editor of the North West, at Fort bouge. He was right about the block of gypsun, but that was all. Saley came out and told a Chicago reporter about it, but he did not ge, anywhere near correct.

The inon-bound box.

The amdavite showing the movements of the mysterious iron-bound box from Union as far as Syracuse, on the Black River Canal, and up into the Black river country, were all rumped up by Hull for the benefit of the company owning the giant. They had to get that box by Newell's larm, or the humong would be exploded. The iron-bound box had only to be accounted for from Union north to syracuse, or from Cardif to Syracuse, but that box never contained toogcome machinery, as has been stated; it contained the gypsum statue and stopped at Newell's harm.

PRAUD AND DISAPPOINTMENT.

PRAUD AND DISAPPOINTMENT. Omitting Martin's tribute to the honesty of his partner, which was anything but flattering, and the charges of perjury and trickery which surround the charges of perjury and trickery which surround the glant, according to his statement, in reply to some questions he said.—'I knew if I could get the giant right before the public I would have got a fortune out of it. There was a fortune in it for a dozen men, if it had been managed rightly. I will humbug the American people within two years, and the Cardiff giant will be a wooden nutmeg affair. If Hull hadn's made a d—d fool of himself I should have had the mother of the giant dug up near the same spot soon after the first discovery. There are people in Ononagra to-day who believe that carved block of gypsum lived and wakked where they now ave and wak. I intended to have the mother made of plaster of paris, from and bone, and to have it appear that she had killed herself while defending herself against a large serpent."

HIS AQUAINTANCE WITH HULL.

In reply to a question, he said his acquaintance

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH HULL.
In reply to a question, he said his acquaintance
with Hull commenced at Baraboo, Ill., where he,
Hull, had been a tobacconist; out we scarce; feel
at liberty to give his history of his relationship with
Hull beyond what pertains directly to the gypsum

CONCLUSION. awindle is circumstantial, and we have no douot of its truth. Some details that reflect severely upon parties concerned are omitted, else the story would be more tellingly emphasized than it is. And this is what Mr. Martin informs us is the first full and cor-rect statement that has been made in regard to the Cardiff Glasit.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

The Jorsey City Charter-The Lust of the Railroad War for this Session-The Income Tox-Beynns Retaliates on Essex and Middlesex-Overcharges on the New Jersey

In the New Jersey Senate yesterday morning the charter of Jersey City as amended was passed by a vote of 15 to 1. The amendments legislating into office men who would stand but a poor chance at the hands of the people have raised such a cry of opposition throughout Jersey City that they will cartainly be rejected in the Assembly. The other amendments, with few exceptions, will probably be concurred in. The Joint Committee on Consolidation from the new city are so indignant that the bill which they had frained to their own satisfaction was so altered and amended that they appeared in both Houses yesterday and presented a petition praying for the postponement of the measure for another year. This request, coming from men who were not appointed by the people, was so preposterous that it met with little countenance in either House. Mr. Bevans informed the members of the committee who waited on him that the people of Jersey City sent members

on him that the people of Jersey City sont members to the Legislature, who were fully competent to attend to their business without the interference of parties not responsible to the people.

The bill to incorporate the Mercer and Somerset Railroad Company (in the interest of Camden and Amboy) was passed to a third reading, the opposition being so weakened from record defeats that they retreated from the field. The National Railway bill introduced by the rivals of the monopoly was withdrawn. The Camden and Amboy men had their sleeves tucked up for the flual engagement waen this announcement was made. The National Company will now appeal to the people, and will make the question of opposition to Camden and Amboy an issue in the next election. That is the only course before them, and the people aiready are holding meetings in different parts of Mercer county against the monopoly.

In the Assembly a joint resolution was introduced,

in different parts of Mercer county against the monopoly.

In the Assembly a joint resolution was introduced, asking the members of Congress from New Jersey to vote for a discontinuance of the income tax, on the ground that it was no longer necessary. A joint resolution was also introduced, calling for the appointment of a committee, to consist of two Senators and three members of the Assembly, to inquire into the nieged overcharges for freight and passage by the New Jersey Kaitroad Company, and to compare their charges with that of other roads in other States.

their charges with that of other roads in other States.

Among the bills passed was that granting the right of New Jersey in the Gettysourg Cemetery to the United States.

In the fight against the Eric Railway Company all the memoers from Essex and Middlesex counties voted for the Eric and against Bevans' amendment, and when the Driggs drainage bill came up they were anxious to have the bill Rilled, but they had raised a host against them in Bevans, and the Driggs bill was passed in spite of their opposition. Bevans had thus the satisfaction of seeing a bill passed which was most conoxious to them.

Mr. Abbert (the Speaker) made a speech in favor of the Riparian bill, saying that the individual owners though they though the bill establishing a commission was wrong still they were willing to pay the same rate as the corporations had paid.

Mr. Brown, of Monmouth, spoke in reply.

Mr. Abbert said that if it was right to tax the shore front of Hudson county, it was right to tax every foot of shore front throughout the State. The bull was then ordered to a third reading.

A CHRONIC LITIGATION.

The Royal Railroad Duel-King Vanderbilt and the Blonde Prince Erie in the Pield.

Hostilities Renewed-Five Million Dollars the Bone of Contention-What Bismarck Gould Had to Say About the Pools-"A Plague on Both Your Houses."

A surreit of anything which, taken in moderation, might tickle the palate, becomes nauseous and disagreeable. Doctors, though differing in many points, agree upon this subject. The rule is as applicable to law as it is to cranberry sauce, pundings or contectionery. Now the effects of the legal dose administered in the Erie suits have scarcely been removed when up starts the iron patient once more, ctamor ing for mince pies and champagne. Contemplating this request a strange vision flits before the fanoy. A sea of incongruities is turbu-lent because of winds that blow from all directions, and peering through the mist that over-hangs the waves there seem to rise in ludicrous confusion blondes waitzing through the air, injunction restraining them from exceeding their proper limits trains running at a mile a minute, crashes, coroners inquests, theatrical performances, bushess of gold, lawyers at loggerheads, bonds and mortgages, round and jovial faces, sinister looks, judicial investigations and a series of spectacles that bewilder the imagination. The Erie Rairoad litigation is an old story, with which even the harple Wak street are not unfamiliar. Millions are talked of in legal circles as if each one hundred thousand represented a raggedy five cent stamp. Shares are discussed as so many pocket pieces, while the legal documents employed would make a for tune for any paper dealer in the country. Plainly, the Eric Railroad litigation generally has assumed a very consumptive phase, having long since been overdosed. A little rest will be profitably enjoyed, while the public would not be dissatisfied to learn if even the steam engines enjoyed a healthy slumber. But of the case yesterday. The details have a

ready appeared; but, like the burlesques of the prosent day, a rehash may prove acceptable. To begin, then, it may be stated that, as this complaint sets forth, in February and March, 1868, several actions were commenced against the company, that in July following a compromise was effected between John : Eldridge, the then president of the road, and Daniel Drew on the one part, and Rienard Schell and Frank Work on the other part, by which it was agreed that Schell should receive \$429,250 from the company; that the defendant should be reneved of 50,000 shares of the capital stock of the company

of the company should part the second of the company for \$5,00,000, at early per cent, and that instead company for \$5,00,000, at early per cent, and that instead company for \$5,00,000, at early per cent, and that instead company to the amount of the state of the s

passed the settlement; the checks were paid to Mr. Vanderbilt for \$490,000 and \$540,000, and the slock was purchased of Mr. Vanderbilt; when the second series of suits was commence the Beimont series really brought in the interest of Schell & Work; he supposed Vanderbilt was in it, and asked him if it was not a breach of the understanding; Mr. Vanderbilt denied any connection with them, but said, on figuring up, he found ail his losses had not been covered; during the negotiations Mr. Vanderbilt had told him he controlled the Bioedgood suit, and the suit did not amount to much until he put Clark and O'Conor in it; he had opposed the settlement for two reasons first, that the company, if any one should recover in the suits; and, second, that the magnitude of the matter would swamp the comeany.

At this stage of the proceedings counsel for the defendant desired an adjournment of the cross-examination of the witness and that the other testimony be proceeded with. After some discussion the case was adjourned until even o'clock this morning. A bystander, on leaving the coart, was heard to murmur "A plague on both your houses."

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of a Negro in Georgia for the Murder of His Employer.

The Crime, Trial and Conviction-Particulars of the Criminal's Punishment

WAYNESBORO, Ga., March 12, 1870. On yesterday the usual quiet of this town was dis-turbed by the excitement incident to the execution of a criminal for the murder of a fellow being Early last summer Ben Gouby, a negro of ind character and noted as a desperado since the eman olpation of his race, brutally murdered his em ployer, a man of standing, named Adkin Lewis. The manner of the deed was such as to shook and horrify any civilized community and it has since been characterized as one of the most cold-blooded butcheries ever recorded. With consciousness of his terrible guilt and the awfu doom such a crime merited as the hands of his fel-low citizens, the murderer fled the vicinity, taking with him his wife. Finding it impossible to escape so great was the hue and cry raised against him Godby surrendered himself to a radical magistrate in Augusta, where he had arrived, in the hope o mercy from that source owing to political friendship. But the blood of the murdered man cried for vengeance, and in due time it was meted out.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE. Godby was at once lodged in fall in Appusta where the monotony of his imprisonment was reof his sable brethren, who made every exertion for his release. Even the radical authorities in that city buoyed him up with the hope that he would be pardoned by Governor Bullock if convicted, as it be pardoned by Governor Bullock if convicted, as it was nothing in their estimation for a loyal negro to kill an unreconstructed rebel. The winter term of the court arrived at last, and, notwithstanding the assurances of his friends that he would come out with flying colors by evasion of a trial in some manner, the officers from this town went there, demanded him and brought him here, where he was put on his trial. While this was in progress the greatest excitement prevailed among the people, and the court room was crowded to its utmost capacity each day. The evidence was clear, pointed and convincing in a striking degree. It established beyond the shadow of a doubt the guilt of the accused in having premeditated the murder of Mr. Lewis, and alterwards carrying it into execution in the most brusal and cold-blooded mander. After a short absence the jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the evidence—"Gulliy of murder in the first degree," The doomed man received the awill announcement with the callous demeanor, characteristic of the hardened criminal, and amid asolemn silence among the crowd of eager spectators the Judge, in a very impressive manner, pronounced the terrible flat of the law—"That you no hanged by the neck until dead on the 12th day of January, 1870, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

The condemned man was then returned to the jail at Augusta, where he had been imprisoned, and there confined until the day prior to that set for his execution here. At that time—the appointed hour—the Sheriff of this county again made his appearance and demanded the scanfold's victim; but, through the exertions of Godby's friends, a resolte for sixty days had been granted by Governor Builtock. In addition to this the strongest hopes were held out to the condemned of an unimate and final pardon from the Executive of the State. At length, however, the murderer met was nothing in their estimation for a loyal

pardon from the Executive of the State. At length, however, the murderer met

On Thursday last the Sheriff of the county again repaired to Augusta, and this time ne did not claim his victim in vain. for there was no respite, Governor Bullock being absent in Washington attending to political affairs. In conformity with the law the jailer delivered up the condemned, and he arrived here yesterday, the last day of his earthly existence, manacled and diosely guarded. A rude gallows had been erected, around which a large crowd of the curious had assembled to witness the dying agonies of the condemned wretch. Between the hours of eleven and tweive A. M. Godby was led to the scaffod, attended by the Sheriff, his deputies and a guard sunicient to enforce the decree of the law. He ascended the structure to the platform, and without any confession of his crime awaited calmiy and stohidy the last moment. A prayer was offered, in which he seemed to join, and all now being ready the fatal rope was adjusted, and in another instant the

THE CUBANS IN NASSAU.

Chequered Career of the Anna-The Fate of the Lillian-The Case of the Salvador-The Difference Between Fighting for a Republic and Robelling Against One. NASSAU, N. P., March 1, 1870.

The cause of the Cubans does not seem to prosper here in consequence of the action of the home government, which directs that no encouragement shall be given them. The steamer Anna, which left New York in January last, put in here, after landing a large quantity of arms on the Eastern coast of Cuba, for the purpose of coaling. She was towed in by her Majesty's ship the Dart, Captain Carnegie, Her clearance was made out, when two of her crew received \$100 each for betraying her. She was condemned in the Court of Admiralty, no defence being offered in her behalf, and sold to Mr. fence being offered in her behalf, and sold to Mr.
Dumaresque, the Receiver General, who bought her
in on behalf of the government for £1,050. How
she is to be pa'd for no one can tell, as there is not
\$500 in the Treasury, and officials here have received
no salary for the last four months. A project is now
on hand to establish a company to run the Anna
between Nassau and the out islands.

The steamer Lillian has been condemned in the
Admiraity Court, but an appeal has been lodged
against the decision to the Privy Council in England.

The sentence against the steamer Salvador, which
was in favor of the Cubaus, has been appealed against

was in favor of the Cubzus, has been appealed against by the Attorney General Anderson, and will proba-bly be reversed. John Buil procalins war to the knife against the Cubans. Judge Rothery, in this case, decided for the Cuoans, as there was no proof that there was a rebellion in Cuba. Judge Doyle condemned the Lillian, as the proof of these facts was supplied by the adidavits of her capiam (Harris) and General Guercurio, the commander of the expe-

and General Guercurio, the commander of the expedition.

In the American war sufficient proof was given of the Southern rebellion, and yet the Alabama and Florida received all possible aid from the colonial government in these islands. So much in favor of the Alabama cala ms.

The Cubans purpose leaving this place in April and shitting their quarters to either key West or some Southern port. They consider they have not been fairly dealt with by England. All the Cuban expeditions which have failed have done so on account of want of proper organization or treachery among the officers.

I learn that the Anna has again changed hands. The government has sold her to the Cubans for £700.

The government has sold her to the Cubans for £500 having lost by their purchase £400, and no lunds it the treasury. The new jail and the notel are monu having lost by their purchase £400, and no tunds in the treasury. The new jail and the notel are monu-ments of Babama misrale. The former is generally full, the latter generally empty. The high charges for poor accommodations and the want of direct communication between this and New York will always prove a drawback. Letters are received only every four weeks.

SAD AFFAIR IN PUTNAM COUNTS.

On Thursday night last a log but occupied by a man named Russel Knapp, in a locality known as Dick Hill," town of Kent, Putnam county, was burned to the ground, and in it a little child, a giri five years of age, was literally burned to cinders. It five years of age, was literally burned to cinders. It is stated that the unfeeling parents had been in the habit of leaving the little one locked up in the house alone to sinfer the pangs of hunger and cold. It is supposed that the child had attempted to make itself comfortable by building a fire, and had while thus engaged set fire to the hovel. The charred remains were taken in a basker to the parents while they were enjoying themselves abparently unconcerned as to its fate. Great indignation exists against them in the neighborhood, but thus far no steps have been taken to oring them to punishment.

Brain or John Shows Francis.—Intelligence reached this city this moraling of the death of John Brown Francis, of Warwick. He died in Rome, Italy, on the 24th of February, of typhold fever. He was the only son of the late Sovernor Francis, and had been traveling in Europe with two of his sistem.—Providence Journal, March 15.

BRAZIL.

Diplomatic Amenities-Discontent Among Merchants-Trade Passing by Rio Janeiro-The American Immigrants-Presidential Powers - The Approaching Elections -Sanitary Affairs-Visit of Lady Franklin-Miscellaneous.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 5, 1870. The yawning resident diplomats of Rio and Petropolis have had their weariness agreeably dispelled by a sight out titiliating grievance cast upon member of their illustrious and hard-working corps, by an awkward expression in the Emperor's reply to the address of Count Rudolth, the Austrian resident Minister, who received audience to an nounce that be had been raised to the diplomatic rank of Eavoy Extraordinary and Minister Pientpe-tentiary. The offending expression was, "I hope the Brazilian government." As the Emperor is sup-posed merely to read from a paper handed to ben by his Ministry, the aroused diplomais declare that the government has been guilty of unparalleled discourtesy; that it is a direct insult, not only to Count Rudolfh, but to all the corps, and it is reported they have concocied a diplomatic round-robin, demanding a categorical apology. Douotless, as in the case of General Webb, about the Canada claim, this Ministry has shown a contemptuous disregard of diplomatic amenities, and the liberal press has commented severely on the matter, but the diptomats themselves must secretly feel deeply grateful to the government for giving them a topic to keep them awake during this oppressively hot weather.

We hear cast the American Minister has got instructions to press the Canada claim and require an immediate settlement by payment of a much larger sum than his predecessor offered to take.

The merchants of Rio have also their little griev-

ances to grumble over. Besides the plundering by their king stork of the Custom House Dock Company, the French Bordeaux Packet Company has given even shorter measure than last month; and, instead of sailing on the 7th or 8th—lorty-eight hours, as an-nounced, after arrival—arrived a day before her time, and leaves in forty-two nours, upon the 6th.

This is hard upon the merchants, not to say upon your correspondent, and is also, no doubt, very disparag-Company has done better, as it has fixed days for leaving; still the Rio people feel very mortified at the fact that now, of the twenty-three or twentytour steamers a month coming in, all, except the United States man steamers—and these are said to be on the point of extension to the River Plate make of Rio only a port of call, proceeding on, with the exception of one or two, which stop at Santos, to the kiver Plate or the Pacific. As Rio Janetro has some 400,000 black and white souls in it, and Buenos Ayres has only some 120,000, Rio has cause for vexation at the secondary place she occupies in the eyes of steamboat proprietors. But what can be done? The present government has kicked against immigration; immigration is rushing to the River Frace, and steamboats must float with the current of immigrants or be left dry on the shoats of bank-

inate, and steambools must float with the current of immigrants or be left dry on the shoals of bank-ruptey.

A many war is going on between the liberal press and the new minister of Agraculture over his sending away the American immigrants and on the general question of the government policy, or want of policy, in regard to colonization and immigration. All the array of reports, chickel documents, &c., have oeen ransacted by both parties for weapons to sait their purpose, and the degree of normony inseed into their respective articles is invigorating. Curiously enough, the organ of the government in Brazit is not the official gazette nor any of its supporters, but almost always the non-political paper, the Jornal do Commercia, in which the government publishes unsigned "communications" spaced out, whose cost comes ont of the secret service money of the police. As all but government communications are placed under the nead of "publications at request," a communication in the Journal of Commercia always excites much interest.

The President of Minas Geraes has been stirring up nornest very briskity, and the president of a municipal chamber of his province is here to can him to the bar of the cupreme Tribunal of Justice for suspending the chamber. Brazit has twenty presidents of provinces, and each of them is a vice king, doing pretty much what he pleases, appointing almoss all the State officials, and keeping up a retime of State and mantanting a State theatre for his amusement, while every place he goes to within his dominions he is bowed to and crouched to. Of late, however, one president mot a stimilecked subject, who, having a solitary parinto in front of his caoin, which he traveling president ordered to be cut down to give his mule, refused to almos his snade tree to be cut, and on the surprised and ceraged president reterating his orders to his escort, sezed his bilhook and maninal orders to his escort, sezed his bilhook and maninal orders to his escort, sezed his bilhook and maninal orders to his escort,

The provinces are delivered over to governors armed with the utmost powers, without any external corrective out the bronness and recultude of the manuters.

So the President of Minas, naving fallen out with a fellow conservative, a deputy to the imperial Legislature, dismissed him from his office and ordered his prosecution for misinterpreting some law has faired into the thorns and gets it neavy. Says the irritated

deputy: —

His Excellency tried to give me a furious kick; but, missing his sim, struck against public opinion and reil in the guter. There he has modelled his coat, dirtted his face and completely skinned his need. His face-length has sudden raged, but he is an oowardly as a whipped madman. After committing any supremely mad act he doubtes the guard at his patch, and don't residue to go to bed until he has gone into every room for fear of being a victum of a dagger of another Brutus.

every room for fear of being a victim of a dagger of another Bratus.

The making out of lists of voters is going on generally in the empire, and overy effort is making by the justices of the peace and other officials to 8-roe here party. One of the tricks reported is not uningenious; the justice organized an excellent list, by chapping in all and every one of his party, and excitating all of the other side, and then placed the list, as provided by law, outside the partial church, but fixed it so high up that it could be read only by mounting a ladder, so that none might read it.

Lady Frankin arrived here on the san from England. She is now upon a trip round to the Pacine side of North America, she naving heard that some one living in Vancouver's Island is in possession of a letter from, or regarding, Sir John Frankin, which he win not deliver to any one but to herself in person. It is to be leared that the poor old hady, now eighty, I believe, is going on a wild goose chase; but she has had no other object in view for the long years since Sir John was lost among Arctic wilds than to find him or at least traces of Rin, for even yet she does not doubt his existence.

Yenow fever continues rather on the increase, the deaths during some very close hot weather, about the beginning of February, having reached tweive to eighteen oaily, with two or three cases of black voint. Besides yellow fever, a great many cases of other fevers have occurred, and the doctors are all busy. As yet almost every death from yellow lever has been of foreginers, a Brazhan rarely being anected by that form of disease, and a negro, it is said, never. Plenty of negroes die, but usuany from digestive diseases arising from their bad food.

Some rains are reported to have fallen in parts of the drout, plus going an ergular france in findians, who were collected along the appointments just made of Vice Presidents of Amazonas, is that of an almost unclusted of the regular france in findians, who were collected along the appointments just made of

possible to secure a conviction, however clear proofs.

No less than 120 emancipations occurred in the province of Ceará in January, which, considering that it is one of the provinces having the fewest staves, speaks might for the emancipation feeing existing among its people. And it is a lact that the lewest emancipations are in the provinces possessing hundreds of thousands of staves.

CANING AFFAIR IN BROADWAY.

Exciting Encounter Between Two Prominent Journalists.
Yesterday afternoon Major W. W. Leland and Mr.

George Wilkes, proprietor of the Spirit of the Times, were on Broadway. Mr. Wilkes was going down and Mr. Leland was going up that thoroughfare. The Major, feeling aggrieved at some expressions in reference to lumseif that appeared in an article eatitled "Seif-Branded Miscreants," in Saturday's Spirit of the Times, stopped Mr. Wilkes when opposite No. 325 and asked him what he meant by calling him che Major a coward. Mr. Wilkes told Leiand, as he assumed a menacing attitude, not to meriere with him, and stepped oack and unbuttoned his coat. Leiand then struck Wilkes. A rough and tumble fight ensued, which did not last many innutes. Major Leiand tone struck Mr. Wilkes with his came very severely, and to prevent a small riot caused by the gathering of a mod Mr. Wilkes went late a store, No. 325. The Major followed Mr. Wilkes in and struck him again on the hat and breaking it. Police officer Beatty, of the Twenty-fifth precinct, came up, but Mr. Wilkes refused to give the major into charge or to prefer any companing against him. The story of this assault excited considerable attention up town last night at every hoter and restaurant. titled "Self-Branded Miscreants," in Saturday's